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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,909	09/17/2003	Julian A. Quintero	114520.01	2640

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HUTCHISON LAW GROUP PLLC
PO BOX 31686
RALEIGH, NC 27612

EXAMINER

HUYNH, KHOA D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3751

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/663,909

Applicant(s)

QUINTERO ET AL.

Examiner

Khoa D. Huynh

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-18, 20-44 and 47-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 17, 18, 29-36 and 47-49 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-16, 20-28, 37-44, 51 and 52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 9/17/03 & 10/17/05 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group I in the reply filed on 08/14/2006 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the grounds that the examination of all the claims in the instant application could be made without serious burden. This is not found persuasive because the entire application contains inventions that are patentably distinct from one another and including divergent claimed subject matter that separate the inventions, e.g. a different field of search and a separate status in the art. And such recognized divergent subject matter separating the inventions is a burden to examination.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 2-16, 20-28, 37-44, 51 and 52, as indicated in the reply, are readable on the elected Group I. Accordingly, claims 47-49 are withdrawn from further consideration as being drawn to the non-elected inventions.

Drawings

2. The drawings, especially the elected Figures 10-15, are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the breaking member on the second body portion as recited in claims 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 37; the camming surface as recited in claim 20, a plurality of containers as recited in claim 37; a plurality of removable applicator tips as recited in claim 38, at least two of the plurality of containers contain different amounts of adhesive material as recited in claim 43; at least two of the plurality of containers

contain a different adhesive material as recited in claim 44 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: a second container as recited in claim 4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

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The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. Each of the claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Each of the claims calls for a breaking member arranged on the second body portion. Such claimed subject matter is inaccurate since applicant discloses, in the instant specification, paragraph [0079], that the breaking member 316 is located on the first body portion 310 and not the second body portion 320. Since the claimed subject matter was not described in the specification, claims 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 37 fails to comply with the enablement requirement.

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 2-16, 20-28, 37-44, 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Each of claims 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 37 calls for a breaking member arranged on the second body portion. Such recitations render the claims indefinite since such recitations do not have detailed supports in the instant specification. Since

each of the claims does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired, the scope of each of the claims is unascertainable.

Claims 4-9, 11-14, 21, 23-28, 38-44, 51 and 52 depend on each of the independence claims 2, 3, 10, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 37 and are likewise indefinite.

Claim 26 recites the limitation "at least one of the plug member". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claims 27 and 28 depend on claim 26 and are likewise indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 2-5, 20, 21, 22-24, 26-28, 51 and 52, as presently and best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a)/102(e) as being anticipated by Hoang et al. (2002/0076255).

Regarding claim 2, the Hoang et al. reference discloses an applicator/dispenser assembly (Figs. 14-17) that is capable of being used to apply a polymerizable monomeric adhesive material. The assembly includes a first body portion (constitute by the handle) and a second body portion (constitute

by the portion with element 30). The first and second body portions are movable relative to one another. A cavity forms in at least one of the first and second body portions. A breaking member (24) arranged in the first body portion (Fig. 15), wherein movement (when the portions assembled) of one of the body portions moves the breaking member into the cavity. The breaking member includes a two opposing members (24,24) such that both opposing members are moved into the cavity upon movement of the body portions.

Regarding claim 51, the assembly also includes a visual indicator (constituted by the outer flange member on the first portion) that indicates movement of one of the body portion relative to another from an initial position.

Regarding claim 3, the Hoang et al. reference discloses an applicator/dispenser assembly (Figs. 14-17) that is capable of being used to apply a polymerizable monomeric adhesive material. The assembly includes a first body portion (constituted by the handle) and a second body portion (constituted by the portion with element 30). The first and second body portions are movable relative to one another. An open space forms at least partially in and between the first and second body portions. A breaking member (24) arranged in the first body portion (Fig. 15), wherein movement (when the portions assembled) of one of the body portions moves the breaking member into the open space. A container (25) is at least partially disposed within the open space, wherein movement (when the portions assembled and in use) of one of the body portions moves the breaking member to rupture the container (Fig. 17).

Regarding claim 52, the assembly also includes a visual indicator (constituted by the outer flange member on the first portion) that indicates movement of one of the body portions relative to another from an initial position.

Regarding claims 4 and 5, as best understood, the assembly also includes a second container (constituted by the thicker body portion of element 24) having at least one opening. The second container surrounds the container, wherein movement of one of the body portions moves the breaking member to rupture the container without breaking the second container. As schematically shown in Figure 17, the second container including an open hole.

Regarding claims 20 and 21, the Hoang et al. reference discloses an applicator/dispenser assembly (Figs. 14-17) that is capable of being used to apply a polymerizable monomeric adhesive material. The assembly includes a first body portion (constituted by the handle) and a second body portion (constituted by the portion with element 30). The first and second body portions are movable relative to one another. A cavity forms in at least one of the first and second body portions. A breaking member (24) arranged in the first body portion (Fig. 15), wherein movement (when the portions assembled) of one of the body portions moves the breaking member into the cavity, wherein the second body portion is rotatable relative to the first body portion. A camming surface (constituted by the portion of one of the body portions having threads) is arranged on the second body portion, wherein rotation of the second body portion moves the breaking member into the cavity by contacting the camming surface and the

breaking member. The breaking member includes a two opposing members (24,24) such that both opposing members are moved into the cavity upon movement of the body portions.

Regarding claims 22-24 and 26-28, the Hoang et al. reference discloses an applicator/dispenser assembly (Figs. 14-17) that is capable of being used to apply a polymerizable monomeric adhesive material. The assembly includes a first body portion (constitute by the handle) and a second body portion (constitute by the portion with element 30). The first and second body portions are movable relative to one another. An open space forms at least partially in and between the first and second body portions. A breaking member (24) arranged in the first body portion (Fig. 15), wherein movement (when the portions assembled) of one of the body portions moves the breaking member into the open space. A container (25) is at least partially disposed within the open space, wherein movement (when the portions assembled and in use) of one of the body portions moves the breaking member to rupture the container (Fig. 17). The assembly also includes a bladder (constitute by the thicker body portion of element 24 and the chamber of the portion having a filter [0044]) with at least a portion of the bladder is flexible. The second container surrounds the container, wherein movement of one of the body portions moves the breaking member to rupture the container without breaking the second container. As schematically shown in Figure 15, a plug member (constitute by filter taught in paragraph [0044]) is at least partially disposed in an opening of the bladder, wherein it is inherently that

the plug member is made of material that is porous. The plug member also includes a removable tip (at 30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 6-16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoang et al. (as discussed supra).

Regarding claims 6-8, the Hoang et al. reference DIFFERS in that it does not disclose the specific types of adhesive material as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used such types of adhesive material for the Hoang et al. dispenser. Such modification would be considered a mere choice of preferred types of adhesive material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use.

Regarding claim 9, the Hoang et al. reference DIFFERS in that it does not disclose the specific material for the container as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used such material to make the container of the Hoang et al. dispenser. Such modification would be considered a mere choice of a preferred material for a container on the basis of its suitability for the intended use.

Regarding claims 10-16, the Hoang et al. reference discloses an applicator/dispenser assembly having substantially all features as claimed, except for the specific material of the cavity. It, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used such material to form the cavity of the Hoang et al. dispenser. Such modification would be considered a mere choice of a preferred material for forming a cavity on the basis of its suitability for the intended use.

Regarding claim 25, the Hoang et al. reference DIFFERS in that it does not disclose that the plug member including a medicament as claimed, it, however, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied such liquid treatment to the plug member of the Hoang et al. dispenser. Such modification would be considered a mere choice of a preferred liquid disinfectant for a plug member on the basis of its suitability for the intended use, especially since the Hoang et al. dispenser is being used as a disinfectant applicator.

12. Claims 37-44, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoang et al (as discussed supra) in view of Voiers et al. (6425704).

As discussed supra, the Hoang et al. reference discloses an applicator/dispenser assembly having substantially all features as claimed, except for a kit as claimed. Attention, however, is directed to the Voiers et al. reference which discloses another applicator/dispenser assembly including a plurality of containers and applicator tips forming a kit (col. 10, lines 24-40).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the Hoang et al. reference by employing a plurality of containers and applicator tips forming a kit, as taught by Voiers et al., to allow the user of the applicator the ability to select a desired applicator for a particular application.

Response to Amendment

13. Applicant's amendment, filed on 04/25/06, to the pending claims is insufficient to distinguish the claimed invention from the cited prior art or overcome the rejections as discussed above.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments filed on 04/25/06 with respect to the pending claims have been fully considered. However, they are deemed not persuasive.

Applicant, among other arguments, asserts that the Voiers et al. reference does not show the breaking member including opposing members and/or an open space at least partially in and between the first and second body portions as amended. See remarks section.

Nevertheless, such arguments have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection and objection as discussed supra.

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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16. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

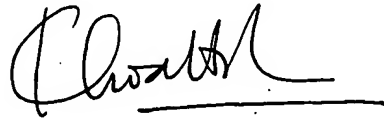
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khoa D. Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 272-4888. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:00-3:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Huson can be reached on (571) 272-4887. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Khoa D. Huynh', with a horizontal line underneath.

Khoa D. Huynh
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3751

HK
11/13/06